The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,460.

Election Proclamation.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (13th) OF OCTOBER,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the House of Daniel B. Ott, in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of And'w Pennell in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schel.sburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of the borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the school-house in said borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster, near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson in said borough

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Survey or for said county.

ONE PERSON for county Auditor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy,

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 24 day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give any consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district, wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1866: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN."

Election Proclamation.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 4, 1868.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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STARTLING REVELATIONS!

The Exchange of Prisoners.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT OULD, ESQ.

[From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 20.]

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 17, 1868.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently seen so many misrepresentations of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly incumbent on me as their agent of exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this paper:

I.

The cartel of exchange bears date July 22d, 1862. Its chief purpose was to secure the delivery of all prisoners of war.

To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From the date of the cartel until the summer of 1863 the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. It has never even been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not held under charges, when they had the excess. On the other hand, during the same time the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charge or trial. Many officers were kept in confinement even after the notices published by the Federal authorities had declared them exchanged.

In the summer of 1863 the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchanges to such as were held in confinement on either side. This I resisted, as being in violation of the cartel. Such a construction not only kept in confinement the excess on either side, but ignored all the paroles which were held by Confederate Government. These were very many, being the paroles of officers and men who had been released on capture. The Federal Government at that time held few or no paroles. They had all, or nearly all been surrendered, the Confederate authorities giving prisoners as equivalents for them. Thus it will be seen, that as long as the Confederate Government had the excess of prisoners matters went on smoothly enough; but as soon as the posture of affairs in that respect was changed, the cartel could no longer be observed. So, as long as the Federal Government held the paroles of Confederate officers and men, they were respected, and made the basis of an exchange; but when equivalents were obtained for them, and no more were in hand, the paroles which were held by the Confederate authorities could not be recognized. In consequence of the position thus assumed by the Federal Government, the requirement of the cartel that all prisoners should be delivered within ten days was practically nullified. The deliveries which were afterwards made were the result of special agreements.

The Confederate authorities adhered to their position until the 10th of August, 1864, when, moved by the sufferings of the men in the prisons of each belligerent, they determined to abate their just demand. Accordingly, on the last named day, I addressed the following communication to Brig. Gen. J. E. Mulford, (then Major), Assistant Agent of Exchange:

RICHMOND, Aug. 10, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR:—You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents—officer for officer, and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners.

This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side on parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered where it is practicable.

I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchauge.

The delivery of this letter was accompanied by a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 22d day of August, 1864, not having heard anything in response, I addsessed a communication to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, covering a copy of the foregoing letter to Gen. Mulford, and requesting an acceptance of my propositions.

No answer was ever received to either of these letters. Gen. Mulford, on the 31st of August, 1864, informed me in writing that he had no communication on the subject from the United States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorized to make any answer.

This offer, which would have instantly restored to freedom thousands of suffering captives—which would have released every Federal soldier in confinement in Confederate prisons—was not even noticed. Was that because the Federal officials did not deem it worthy of a reply; or that they feared to make one? As the Federal authorities at that time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposal which I had made, if carried out, would have been to release all Union prisoners, while a large number of the Confederates would have remained in prison, awaiting the chances of the capture of their equivalents.

II.

In January, 1864, and, indeed, some time earlier, it became very manifest, that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the war. Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate the hardships of confinement on both sides, I addressed the following communication to Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date, delivered the same to the Federal authority:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., January, 24 1864.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange.

SIR:—In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort.

I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and that they shall have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Resspectfully, your obd't serv't,
RO. OULD, Ag't of Exchange.

To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made. I need not state how much suffering would have been prevented if this offer had been met in the spirit in which it was dictated. In addition, the world would have had truthful accounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides by officers of character, and thus much of that misrepresentation which has flooded the country would never have been poured forth. The jury box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses, with a different story. It will be borne in mind that nearly all of the suffering endured by Federal prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made by me, on behalf of the Confederate Government, would not only have furnished to the sick medicines and physicians, but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States.

The good faith of the Confederate Government in making this offer cannot be successfully questioned, for food and clothing (without the surgeons) were sent in 1865, and were allowed to be distributed by Federal officers to Federal prisoners.

Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, have been accepted?

III.

When it was ascertained that exchanges could not be made either on the basis of the cartel or officer for officer and man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, without requiring any equivalents. Accordingly, in the summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand of the sick and wounded at the mouth of the Savannah River without requiring any equivalents, assuring at the same time the agent of the United States, General Mulford, that if the number for which he might send transportation could not readily be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the difference with well men. Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah River until about the middle or last of November, and then I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some thirteen thousand in number, amongst whom were more than five thousand well men.

More than once I urged the mortality at Andersonville as a reason for haste on the part of the United States authorities. I know, personally, that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to send off from all its prisons all the sick and wounded, and to continue to do the same, from time to time, without requiring any equivalents for them. It was because the sick and wounded at points distant from Georgia could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time that the five thousand well men were substituted.

Although the terms of my offer did not require the Federal authorities to deliver any for the ten or fifteen thousand which I promised, yet some three thousand sick and wounded were delivered by them at the mouth of the Savannah River. I call upon every Federal and Confederate officer and man who saw the cargo of living death, and who is familiar with the character of the deliveries made by the Confederate authorities to bear witness that none such was ever made by the latter, even when the very sick and desperately wounded were alone requested. For, on two occasions at least, such were specially asked for, and particular request was made for those who were so desperately sick that it would be doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James River. Accordingly, the hospitals were searched for the worst cases, and after they were delivered they were taken to Annapolis and there photographed as specimen prisoners. The photographs at Annapolis were terrible indeed; but the misery they portrayed was surpassed at Savannah.

The original rolls showed that some thirty-five hundred had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the transit to about three thousand. The mortality amongst those who were delivered alive during the following three months was equally frightful.

But why was there this delay between the summer and November in sending transportation for sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? Were Union prisoners made to suffer in order to aid the photographs "in firing the popular heart of the North?"

IV.

In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon General of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offer to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices, if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners; and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true.

V.

General John E. Mulford is personally cognizant of the truth of the most, if not all the facts which I have narrated. He was connected with the cartel from its date to the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assitant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States. I always found him to be an honorable and truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind, and I might almost say, tender to confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected, he is, of course, familiar. He is equally so with the delivery made at Savannah, and its attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of medicines for the Federal sick and wounded. I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal cororborations to portions of my statements. They are found in the report of Major General B. F. Butler to the 'Committee on the Conduct of the War.' About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with General Butler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners, and we reached what we both thought a tolerably satisfactory basis.

The day that I left there General Grant arrived. General Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and "most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him;" and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant, "to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you but send no more in exchange." Unless my recollection fails me, General Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange.

The facts which I have stated are all so well known to the officers connected with the Confederate bureau of Exchange.

At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was afforded of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, the Judge Advocate of the Military Court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the Court for some ten days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Governments in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thought the time had come when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly. But it was a vain thought. Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony, I received a note from Chipman, the Judge Advocate, requiring me to surrender my subpœna. I refused, as it was my protection in Washington. Without it the doors of the Old Capitol might have opened and closed upon me. I engaged, however, to appear before the court and I did so the same morning. I still refused to surrender my subpœna, and thereupon the Judge Advocate endorsed on it these words: "The within subpœna is hereby revoked; the person named is discharged from further attendance." I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of N. P. Chipman, 'Colonel," &c. I intend to keep it, if I can, as the evidence of the first case *in any Court, of any sort*, when a witness who was summoned *for the defence* was dismissed *by the prosecution*. I hastened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the metropolis.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the committee—Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its chairman—I wrote to the Hon. Charles A. Elridge and the Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the committee) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matter which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the Radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this committee, will not they demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry; let the people take it up.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
RO. OULD.

A resident of Brooklyn, New York, has been fined two hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary for raising a false alarm of fire.

A fleet of 515 vessels is now on its way from the Black Sea with grain for Western Europe, most of which will be discharged in England. The quantity is estimated at no less than 5,000,000 bushels.

Fifty-three abandoned women were arrested by the police of St. Louis in a single house last Sunday night.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from General Rosecrans to Gen. Lee.

Reply of General Lee and other Distinguished Southerners.

The following correspondence fully explains the purpose of Gen. Rosecrans' late visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, in relation to which there has been so much idle newspaper gossip. The correspondence exhibits in a very clear light the sentiments and disposition of the intelligence of the South, and ought to act as an antidote to the poisonous slanders of the Radical press, which continually misrepresents and falsifies them.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. V., August 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "State rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us toward consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours even now is—certainly is to be—must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and the North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of concentration, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubt of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arise—such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies—which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate for good and ill.

I believe—every one I know who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, re-organize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done.

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it; that, if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few whites who, against the public opinion, and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off the ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into it or move out of the country.

Now I think, the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West I dare say believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is: "Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South thinks of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army and the leading people who sustained it think of these things.

I came to ask more; I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge, high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,
W. J. ROSECRANS.

GENERAL R. E. LEE, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion, I have consulted with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiments of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.—With this explanation, we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinion may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide dy that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil their obligations under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away and the wounds inflicted by the war would in a great measure have been healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from our childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent upon public bounty.

Self-interest, even if their were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparant to both; and we believe, but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But the opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor the qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositaries of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union.—They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people and of officers and soldiers of the late confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentimnts which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expresions of kind regard, we have the honor to be

Very respectfully and truly,
R E Lee, Va.
G T Beauregard, La.
Alexander H Stephens, Ga.
Alexander H H Stuart, Va.
C M Conrad, La.
Linton Stephens, Ga.
A T Caperton, W. Va.
John Echols, Va.
F S Stockdale, Texas.
F W Pickens, S. C.
Wm J Robinson, Va.
Joseph R Anderson, Va.
Wm F Turner, W. Va.
C H Subee, S. C.
E Fontaine, Va.
John Letcher, Va.
B C Adams, Miss.
Wm J Green, N. C.
Lewis E Harvie, Va.
P B Da

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, September 18, 1868.

Democratic Nominations.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

of Columbia County.

JUDICIARY.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,

WILLIAM J. BAER, of Somerset Co.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS,

F. M. KIMMELL, of Franklin Co.

ASSEMBLY,

ABRAHAM WILSON, of Somerset,
GEORGE McGOVERN, of Fulton.

COMMISSIONER,

DANIEL P. BEEGLE, of St. Clair.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY EGOLF, of Napier.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford.

CORONOR,

Dr. P. H. PENNSYL, of Bloody Run.

AUDITOR,

M. A. HUNTER, of Broad Top.

KIMMELL vs. CESSNA.
CESSNA vs. KIMMELL.
GREAT DISCUSSIONS.

In pursuance of an arrangement made by Hon. JOHN CESSNA and Hon. F. M. KIMMELL, and the undersigned, chairmen of the respective County Committees, A MEETING OF ALL PARTIES will be held at SCHELLSBURG, on Friday, Sept. 18th, and at BLOODY RUN, on Saturday, Sept. 19th, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of enabling the above named standard bearers of their respective parties in this Congressional District, to discuss the issues involved in the New York and Chicago Platforms of 1868.

Come One, Come All, and hear the great questions before the country ably handled. "Come, let us reason together."

J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

Now, Rally!

Men of Bedford county! You who would have A CHANGE in the legislation at Washington and Harrisburg, you who would come back to the old times of peace and plenty, low taxes and easy money, you who would preserve this government as a Republic, come now, go to work, talk to your neighbors, appeal to them to help you save the country, cling to them, do not let them go, until they promise to come to your aid. God knows with what deep and intense solicitude your action is awaited! Oh! that the Almighty Disposer of Events would put it in your hearts to lay upon the altar of your country every feeling of selfishness, that you might from this day until the election, labor only for your country's good. Come, shake off your indifference! Be men, and forward in the name of Liberty and Good Government!

"The seed ye sow another reaps,
The wealth ye find another keeps,
The robes ye weave another wears,
The arms ye forge another bears!"

Freedom! Justice! Truth! We invoke you, O people, by these sacred names, to rally against the Injustice, the Slavery and the Falsity of Radicalism!

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The law for the collection of taxes has been changed. The County Treasurer now collects the taxes for the county. A justice of the peace in each election district, collects the arrearages of taxes, and will receive the taxes on the *ten days* assessment, on the presentation to him of a certificate of assessment made out by the assessor.—The payment to such justice of the peace, of either State or County tax, entitles the citizen paying it to his vote. Democrats, be assessed at once, and take a certificate of assessment from the assessor, so that you may present the same to the proper justice of the peace. Active Democrats should see to it that this is attended to in their respective districts. Saturday, Oct. 3, is the last day on which lawful assessments can be made.

COLORADO SPEAKS!

ANOTHER VICTORY!

Democratic Gains in Maine!

Colorado elects a Democrat to Congress for the first time. Last year the Radicals had 876 majority. The day after the election, this year, they claimed a triumph, and crowed loudly. But the news soon changed and the faces of the Rads. were considerably elongated.

Maine has gone Radical as usual, but by about 8,000 less than in 1866, when the majority was nearly 28,000. The last news is that the Rads. claim but 20,000, which is substantially a Democratic victory.

THE WHITE BOYS IN BLUE.

For whom will Geo. B. McClellan vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will Winfield Scott Hancock vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will W. S. Rosecrans vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will Henry W. Slocum vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will W. B. Franklin vote? Horatio Seymour. For whom will Duryea, of the Zouaves, vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will W. S. Hillyer, formerly chief of Grant's staff, vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will Thos. Ewing vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will D. C. Buell vote? For Horatio Seymour. For whom will Admiral Faragut vote? For Horatio Seymour? These are the "white boys in blue." What soldier is not proud to vote the same ticket which these gallant men vote?

THE BLUE BOYS IN BLACK.

For whom will Beast Butler vote? For U. S. Grant. For whom will Vienna Schenck vote? For U. S. Grant. For whom will Military Commission Surratt Bingham vote? For U. S. Grant. For whom will Dirty-work Logan vote? For U. S. Grant. For whom will the shoddy thieves vote? For U. S. Grant. For whom will the sutlers and army contractors vote? For U. S. Grant. These are the blue boys in black. What soldier feels like following these?

JOHN SCOTT ON TAXATION OF BONDS.

Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon, in his speech before the late Radical meeting in this place, declared that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that Government bonds are not subject to taxation for State or municipal purposes. We have looked through the *U. S. Reports*, and can find no such decision. It is a mere quibble on the part of Mr. Scott. We do find the following, however, in the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of *McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland*, 4 *Wheaton*, 316:

"The state within which a branch of the bank of the United States may be established, cannot constitutionally tax it; but this does not apply to a tax on the real property of the bank, in common with other real property in a state, *nor to a tax on the* INTEREST *of a citizen of a state in the bank, in common with other similar property throughout the state.*"

This is clearly a case in point. What is the interest of a citizen in a National Bank? Why the amount of his Government Bonds which are hypothecated for the redemption of the issues of the Bank. Clearly, then, under this decision, the bonds held by a citizen of Pennsylvania as a stockholder in a National Bank, are taxable for State and municipal purposes; and if bonds in the hands of stockholders in National Banks are taxable, why are not bonds in the hands of private holders also taxable? They are so taxed now by the Legislature of New York. Mr. Scott had better try again.

WHO ENDED THE WAR?

The only argument used by the Radicals in favor of Grant, is his military record. And what is that? Why, he took Richmond after losing more men than McClellan had in his whole army. But would he have taken it, if Sherman had not pierced the heart of the South and marched to the sea? Never! To Gen. Sherman belongs the credit of ending the war. To McClellan belongs the credit of shattering Lee's grand army at Antietam. Grant a military genius? Aye, if wholesale butchery of his own men makes a man a general, he is one!

IS GRANT FIT?

Is U. S. Grant a statesman? No! Is he a man of learning? No! Does he understand the nature of our government? No! For he says the "will of the majority" shall be set up as against the Constitution, which which would crush out the minority. The majority can protect themselves, but the Constitution was made to protect the minority. Is he a moral man? No! For the leaders of his own party, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton and Anna Dickinson have publicly declared that he is a drunkard. Is he a man of his word? No! Five of the first men in the country, members of the President's cabinet, have proved him a falsifier, over their own signatures.

Is such a man fit for President?

JOHN CESSNA says that the question in this campaign is, "shall the 'boys in blue' or the 'boys in grey' rule this government?" He tries to impress the public mind that he is in favor of the "boys in blue." But the record is against him. Did he not cheat Capt. Stuckey out of the nomination for Legislature in this county, and did he not travel all the way to Chambersburg to choke off Col. Weistling for Congress? Does this look like being in favor of the "boys in blue" ruling?—The truth is, he is for nobody but "Dad," and he dont care how *blue* or *grey*, or *black* anybody may look about it. Deeds speak louder than words, and that kind of cheap "loilty" to the "boys in blue" won't answer, Johnny.

"ALWAYS TAKE THE SIDE AGAINST THE DEVIL!"

Yes! John Cessna was right when he said that, the other night, at the Radical meeting. He said the late rebels were on the Democratic side, and, therefore, Union men should take the other side. But it so happens that the late rebels are divided. The decent and intelligent ones among them are on the Democratic side, men like Gen. Lee, A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, Wade Hampton, &c. But such cruel monsters as ex-Gov. Joe Brown, of Georgia, who founded the Andersonville prison, C. C. Bowen, a rebel major from South Carolina, who murdered his Colonel, R. R. Butler, a beast from Tennessee, Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, who offered a reward for the head of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Longstreet and rebels like these, are now in the Radical party, and support Grant. If you want "to take the side against the devil," North and South, take the side that is against the Radical rebel.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANDERSONVILLE?

The startling document printed on our outside, over the signature of Ro. Ould, proves what has often been asserted, that *Gen. Grant is responsible for the prolonged imprisonment of Union soldiers at Andersonville.* The rebel authorities made every proposition to exchange, but Grant, cold hearted, unfeeling, pitiless monster, refused to accept any of the propositions. Gen. B. F. Butler has testified that Grant forbade any exchange of prisoners. No wonder that Joe Brown, of Georgia, Bowen, of South Carolina, R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, and the most cruel and bitter of the rebels during the war, are now supporters of Grant. Birds of a feather flock together. Read the statement of Mr. Ould. Let every soldier read it. Let every father who lost a son at Andersonville, read that statement. Let the truth be known, no matter whom it hurts.

WOULD'NT STAND IT.

The Radicals Wake up the Wrong Passenger.

The Radicals are desperate in their efforts to steal some of our men. Especially do they direct those efforts to our Democratic strongholds, like Southampton and others, thinking that by capturing a Democrat in one of those places they can herald a defection in our ranks. They tried this game on Mr. Wilkison, a juror from Southampton, last week, but his democracy is too good to be caught with such bait.—Hear what he says:—

BEDFORD, Sept., 12, 1868.

Editors of Gazette:—If the Radicals are in so wrong a boat as they had me in on last Tuesday night, their destination is certainly up Salt River this fall. For what reason I do not know, but without my knowledge, or consent, they published my name, and read it out at their meeting, as one of the Vice Presidents. It is the first time of my life to find my name in such company. I take this opportunity of putting myself right—for Seymour, Blair, Kimmell and the whole democratic ticket.

Yours, &c.,
SOLOMON WILKISON.

It must not be forgotten that Meyers *lied* when he said Tom Marshall asserted at Bedford that he was in favor of negroes voting, in Pennsylvania, and that he would come in the district, and help elect John Cessna upon that issue.—*Fulton Republican.*

We have no disposition to flatter the editor of that contemptible sheet by calling *him* a *liar*. 'Twould be gross flattery. Tom Marshall *did* say so and won't deny it, if the editor of the *Republican* will take the trouble of asking him. Besides we can procure the sworn testimony of a score of witnesses, Democrats and Republicans, who heard Marshall say so. Is the mendacious editor satisfied? "Let us have peace."

RAILROAD PASSES.

How does it come that John Cessna has had his pockets stuffed with railroad passes ever since he was in the Legislature in 1862? How did he get them? What service did he render the Pennsylvania Railroad company that he was made a dispenser of free tickets? It is well known how some of those passes were used.

WHAT IF GRANT BE IMPEACHED?

Suppose Gen. Grant should be elected. Suppose he undertakes to administer the government according to the Constitution, and another Radical Congress impeaches him for so doing.—What then?

KELLEY's bill to confer suffrage upon the Negroes in the North, as well as in the South, is still pending before Congress. How will John Cessna vote on this bill, if elected? We dare him to answer this question. His own party as well as the Democrats, want to know.

GRANT, Cessna and the increase of the public debt at the rate of eleven millions per month, and the payment of bondholders' interest in gold collected from your coffee, your tea, your sugar, your matches and your medicines.

GRANT, Cessna and import duties on your coffee, your tea and your sugar, stamps on your matches and your medicines, stamps on your checks, notes and receipts, and 20 cents tax on every bushel of wheat.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT!

Increase of Twelve Millions in One Month!

The War Department costs over Eleven Millions for the month of August.

Total Expenses for August over Thirty Seven Millions!

White Men, Pay Your Taxes!

WASHINGTON, September 7.

Public Debt Statement.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1868, has just been issued:

	August.	*September.*
Debt bearing coin interest:		
5 per cent. bonds.	$221,558,400.00	$221,588,400.00
6 per cent. bonds, 1861	283,627,300.00	283,677,300.00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,583,106,100.00	1,591,286,050.09
Total	$2,088,371,800.00	$2,096,491,750.00
Debt bearing currency interest:		
3 year compound interest notes	21,604,890.00	10,595,410.00
3 per cent. certificates	50,000,000.00	62,205,000.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	13,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Total	$84,614,890.00	$75,800,410.00
Matured debt not presented for payment		
3 year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868.	48,433,800.00	4,650,000.00
Compound interest notes maturtd June 10, July 15, August 15 and October 15, December 15, 1867, and May 15, and August 1, 1868	6,013,910.00	503,490.00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000.00	256,000.00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,511.64	154,111.64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, Jan'y 28, 1847, and Mar. 31, 1848	1,925,941.99	1,258,100.00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	555,492.00	555,492.00
Temporary loan	746,520.00	744,920.00
Certificates of indebtedness	1,300.00	1,300,000.00
Total	$18,099,175.44	$12,665,213.64
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes	$356,021,074.00	$356,021,073.00
Fractional currency	31,867,818.37	41,802,218.37
Gold certificates of deposit	22,414,000.00	25,161,620.00
Total	$410,302,891.27	$412,984,911.37
Grand total	$2,601,378,756.81	$2,607,947,286.01
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific railroad Companies	32,210,000.00	35,314,000.00
Total debt		2,643,256,285.01
Amount in Treasury, coin	83,409,917.93	92,570,901.21
Currency	26,644,358.21	15,071,070.76
Total	$110,054,276.15	$107,641,971.98
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,523,534,480.67	$2,535,614,313.03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on September 1, 1868.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Department during August to meet the requirements of the government amounted in round numbers as follows, viz:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase	$13,000,000.00
Interest on public debt	4,830,000.00
War Department	11,830,000.00
Navy Department	1,600,000.00
Interior Department	6,500,000.00
Total	$37,730,000.00

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.

By comparison of the public debt statement of the 1st of September with that of the 1st of August, the debt bearing coin interest has increased $8,119,950; the debt bearing currency interest has increased $1,195,520; the matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $5,433,961.80; the debt bearing no interest has increased $2,682,020.

The bonds, lawful money, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company have increased $3,104,000 making an increase in the total public debt of $9,667,528 20.

The amount of coin on hand in the Treasury has increased $9,160,983 28. The amount of currency on hand has decreased $11,573,287 44, making the increase of the whole public debt, less cash on hand, $12,079,832 36.

Now, we dare the *Bedford Inquirer* to publish this statement. The Bloody Run *Press* might also enlighten its readers by giving it an insertion. Don't hide your light under a bushel, boys!

STILL FIGHTING IT OUT ON THAT LYING.

The *Inquirer* told its readers a few weeks ago that Hon. John Morrissey was betting heavily on Grant. That was only another proof of the *Inquirer's* determination to "fight it out on that lying," of which it furnishes numerous instances every week. We subjoin Mr. Morrissey's card branding the story as it deserves:

NEW YORK, August 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I have noticed on one or two occasions a statement made in your paper which I desire to correct. I was charged with having money bet against the election of Seymour and Blair, and that I would support Grant and Colfax. I desire to say that both statements are false in every particular. I have not a cent of money, property or stake of any kind bet against Seymour and Blair. These stories are put in circulation to injure me with my constituents by interested and mischievous parties. It is needless for me to say that I am a democrat, and believe in regular nominations, and intend to support Seymour and Blair and the democratic ticket, as I have done through life. By correcting this false statement you will much oblige, yours, truly,

JOHN MORRISSEY.

COMING HOME.

In the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 26th inst., there is an account of an attempted outrage upon two white girls in that city in broad day light. This is getting serious. Hitherto we have heard of the people of the South being cursed with such appalling crimes, but now it seems that our own daughters and wives are not safe, even in broad day, in a populous city, from the hellish passions of brutal negroes. There is no doubt in our minds as to who is responsible for all this. We believe in our very heart that Radical teachings are calculated to debauch and bedevil the ignorant negroes, and that on the heads of all such must rest the responsibility for all such crimes as this.—*Genius of Liberty.*

SEYMOUR, Kimmel and the speedy payment of the public debt in the lawful currency of the country.

SEYMOUR, Kimmell and taxation of the Bondholder.

NAPIER TP., Sept. 12, 1868.

Editors Gazette:—I see in the *Inquirer* of yesterday, that the editor terms the meeting on Monday evening last, "Another Copperhead Fizzle." He occupies half a column of his paper in lies with regard to that meeting, and, no doubt, he thinks the people in the country will believe it all to be true, when the writer himself knows that the whole thing is a tissue of falsehoods. Had I not been there on Monday evening and seen the proceedings, I would not have thought so much about it, but having been at the meeting, I know the falsity of his statements. I have never seen that Court House more densely crowded, and nearly all voters. He says "about one third were Republicans, who, through curiosity, went to hear what was said." I admit that there were a few Republicans there, but the speeches of Messrs. Kimmell and Shriner were so excellent that they were "almost persuaded" to leave the waning cause of Radicalism. The editor of the *Inquirer* must tell the truth if he wishes people in the country to believe his assertions, and not try to palm off lies on those who were present to see and hear for themselves. But, on the second Tuesday of October next, we will show him a vote in favor of a white man's government which he can have the pleasure of recording as a complete triumph. Then shall he again hear from OLD COON.

A HINT TO LADIES.—It is a distinguishing characteristic of a cultivated woman to adorn and beautify her person. In proportion as she becomes refined or debased, she pays more or less regard to her personal appearance.—The love of admiration is, as it ought to be, strong in every woman's nature, and hence it is that the decoration of her person is always regarded as of paramount importance. The three most beautiful things on earth are women, children and flowers—each equally by nature pure and attractive. Woman knows she is beautiful, she loves to be admired by man, endeavors to render herself as atractive as possible to man's eyes, and therefore it is that she avails herself of all the benefits of dress and ornaments. Woman is gifted by nature with great natural attractions. Her complexion is, if not ruined by paint and powder, fair and delicate, her hair abundant and lustrous, and her form the very perfection of grace and loveliness. Woman's chief ornament is her hair. No matter how regular the contour of the features may be—how lustrous the eye—how sweet the voice or graceful the form, if the hair be not soft, glossy and beautiful, the chief attraction is wanting. A lady remarkable for the beauty of the hair, remarked in our hearing, the other day, that she owed to the moderate and constant use of "Barrett's Hair Restorative" a deep obligation, for by it she had become locally famous for the abundance and lustre of the hair. Using it constantly ourselves we can add our testimony that as a dressing and restorative combined, Barrett's is superior to any Hair Preparation we have ever used. It is reasonable in price, too, costing only one dollar for a large bottle full of the mixture.—*Cincinnati Sunday Globe.*

The *Jackson Mich. Citizen* says:—We would call the attention of our friends to this fine instrument, which surpasses all others of the kind. There are many other imitations in the market, but none have been made to equal the American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, Mass. We would congratulate the Messrs. Smith on the entire success that attended their efforts to produce a superior instrument. Almost all other makers have hitherto failed to produce an instrument which answers the object designed—a substitute for the pipe organ. The American Organ comes the nearest to the accomplishment of this end of any instrument we have ever seen or heard.

No *loss can be more fatal to beauty, especially* in the female sex, than the loss of the hair; glossy, luxuriant hair is one of the most powerful of all personal charms. When baldness or even a deficiency of hair exists, we naturally look for a dry and wrinkled skin, a faded complexion; when not actually seen, we see them in imagination. Why, then not cultivate your hair? Encourage it and strengthen it; or, if your hair is gray or white, the natural color can be restored by a few applications of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it. aug28ml.

"Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or ,'pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color. *Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

FINANCIAL.—PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, is creating considerable excitement among the five-twenties, also among the sweet sixteens. Sold by all druggists.

IF you want School-books, Toy-books, books of dreams, books of fun, books for big folks or books for little folks, in fact if you want books of any kind, call at the Inquirer Book Store where you will find the best selection ever brought to Bedford. All books sold cheap for cash.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR OCTOBER.—A fine Steel Plate, "The River Spirit," a brilliant Fashion-Plate, and a spirited wood-cut of a group of young people amusing themselves with Hallowe'en rites, are the leading embellishments of the October number of this beautiful monthly. In literary merit it is decidedly at the head of magazines of its class. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—This Magazine well deserves its great and increasing patronage. It is such a work as a man need not be afraid introducing into his house. Though fashionable, it is not frivolous. On the contrary, it is full of sound sense, useful information, and vigorous, high-toned thought. There is more for the money than in any other two Magazines, and the quality is as good as the quantity is generons. Surprise your wife, sister or daughter, with a year's subscription, as a birthday, Thanksgiving or Christmas gift. It will pay well for the investment. W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y. $3,00 per year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania.* 12 *years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland), No. 805 Arch Street Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. july3,'68y1

RIP VAN WINKLE, waking up from his nap of twenty years, if he could only have moistened his

Withered Locks

with CRISTADORO'S DYE, would have looked like

A Young Man

again. Marvelous, indeed, is the effect of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

in rejuvenating gray-haired humanity. Why yield to Time when you can baffle him? Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. sep11w4

WHAT EVERY HORSEMEN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles at One Dollar.

For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ring-bone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it one and all. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers. sep11w4

A CARD.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
sep18m3* *New-York City.*

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage,—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. aug28'68y1

READ WEEKLY "SHARP-SHOOTER."—Novel, Practical and awfully Sharp on Fogies, Quacks, Pharisees and Politicians, *"boring them right through!"* Only 50 Cents a year in advance. Send 3 ct. Stamp for Sample. Address Dr. S. M. Landis, Philadelphia, Pa. aug21ml

THE HOUSEHOLD GAS Machine!

FOR SUPPLYING DWELLINGS, STORES, FACTORIES, CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITH GAS!

Generates Gas without Fire or Heat!

The simplicity and ease by which this Machine is managed, as also its economy and great merit, recommends it to public favor. Call and see machine in operation at the store!

Manufacturer and Sole Agent,
DAVID JONES,
TIN FURNISHING STORE, No 733 GREEN ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Send for illustrated Circular. aug21m3

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CAPES and CAPS, 1868.

Manufactured by
PHILIP HILL,
No. 204 CHURCH street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Presidential Campaign Torches, 25, 28, 30, 35 and $40 per hundred.

Send for engravings and price list. sep3W4

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL—Challenges competition. Is the only drill that will sow regularly. Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on the level ground. As the supply is limited and the demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon of HARTLEY & METZGER, the only authorized agents for this part of Penn'a. jul31tf

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved Farm Implements.

THIMBLE SKEINS and a full assortment of Carriage bolts, Clips, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bands, Axles, Springs &c., at manufacturer's prices.

Shoe findings and all kinds of leather. A complete stock of builders' Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron, Nails, Brass Kettles, Apple Parers, Water Pipe and everything else needed in the Harware line, including the celebrated Chambersburg Cook Stove, all of which we now sell at eastern prices, for cash.

HARTLEY & METZGER,
Sign of the Red Pad Lock.

WE combine style with neatness of fit.

And moderate prices with the best workmanship.

GEO. W. NIEMANN. JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, 604 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[sep11,'68,y1]

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtueus are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are *Family Medicines.* They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no diseases will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Conrt of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eigth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5.

Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
At the German Medicine Store.
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine.

may29'68y1

STOVES! STOVES!

B. M BLYMYER & CO.

have added to their large assortment of Stoves several improved Paterns.

SPEAR'S improved Anti-dust COOKING STOVE is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

SPEAR'S Revolving Light Anti-dust PARLOR STOVE, which is a perpetual burner, and is warranted to need replenishing with coal but once a day, and after once being filled will burn 24 hours.

Also, Agents for Spear's Parlor and fire-place stoves.

We have also the Oriental Parlor and Heating Stoves, which has given universal satisfaction

In addition to the above we have in store the celebrated Wellington, Prince Royal, Oriental, Noble and other Paterns of Cooking Stoves.

We have a fine assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron ware, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, all of which we will sell low for cash. aug28m3

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—On and after Sept. 16th, passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.10 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4.21 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 9.05 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 12.18 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Saxton 7.30 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 9.20 a.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 4.35 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 6.27 p. m.

SEYMOUR, BLAIR and VICTORY!

Democratic meetings will be held in this county, at the following times and places:

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 22.

Hartley's School House, in Snake Spring tp.
Fetter's School House, in Bedford tp.
Teaberry School House, in Cumberland Valley tp.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 23.

Bowser's School House, in Colerain tp.
Valentine B. Wertz's, Harrison tp.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 24.

Saxton, for Saxton and Liberty tp.
Coaldale, for Coaldale and Broad Top.
Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp.

Monday Afternoon, Sept. 28, at 1 p. m.

Adam's Mills, in Southampton tp.

Monday Evening, Sept. 28.

Palo Alto, in Londonderry tp.
McElfish's Mills, in Southampton tp.

Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 29, at 2 p. m.

Purcell's Store, in Southampton tp.
Daniel J. Miller's School House, Londonderry tp.

Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m.

Fletcher's Store, in Monroe tp.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 30.

Rainsburg, for Rainsburg and Colerain tp.
Clearville, in Monroe tp.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 1.

Buena Vista, for Juniata tp.
Millerstown, in Napier tp.

Friday Evening, Oct. 2.

Spruce Hollow, in Union tp.

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock.

Lewistown, in Union, tp.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 3.

Reighard's Hotel, in Union tp.

MASS MEETINGS.

There will be mass meetings held at the following places and times:

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. CESSNA'S, Monday, Oct. 5, in the evening.
WOODBURY, Friday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

It is expected that proper arrangements will be made for holding these meetings by the citizens of the places where they are to be held.

Able speakers will address the meetings. The Democratic Band will attend some of them.

Turn out! Turn out! Rally, Rally, Rally! Let us have a change.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

Attention, White Boys in Blue!

There will be a meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers of Bedford and vicinity, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, (Sept. 17), to form an organization of the White Boys in Blue. All soldiers who are willing to follow the lead of McClellan, Hancock, "Baldy" Smith and the many other brave and true men who advocate the election of Seymour and Blair, are invited to attend.

CLUB MEETING.—The Seymour and Blair Club of Bloody Run and adjoining districts, will meet on next Saturday evening, the 19th. Let there be a good turn out, as business of importance will be transacted.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The attendance at Court last week was slim. The following cases were disposed of at the Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth vs James McDonald. Disturbing the Peace, &c. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs.

Same vs Jackson Shafer. Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs Wm Karns. Assault and Battery. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs.

Same vs Robert Ralston. Obtaining goods under false pretences. Not a true bill and county to pay costs.

Same vs John Miller. Larceny. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and costs and one month in county jail.

Same vs Luther Leary. Larceny. Not a true bill and county to pay costs.

Same vs John McIlvaine. F. and B. Defendant pleads guilty. Usual sentence.

Same vs James E Over. F. and A. Verdict, not guilty. Prosecutor Ake to pay two thirds of the costs and Defendant one third.

Same vs Mary Bagley, Ann Bagley, Eliza Bagley and Sarah Bagley. Assault and Battery. Verdict, guilty.—Sentence held over until next session.

Same vs Stockenius. Adultery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs G W Figard. Selling liquor to minors. Not a true bill and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs Josiah Holsinger. Desertion, &c. Proceedings dismissed, and the prosecutrix, Mary Jane Holsinger, to pay the costs.

Quite a number of Commonwealth cases were continued to next Term, while in others a *nol. pros.* was entered.

The following on the civil list were also disposed of:

Thomas Ritchey vs Jacob Lingenfelter *et al.* Summons Trespass, &c. Verdict for the plaintiff for $16.00.

John Alsip, adm'r, &c., vs John Corley *et al*, trustees of the Dry Ridge Church. Verdict for the defendants.

Susannah C Taylor vs Wm Colvin. Summons in Dower. Verdict for plaintiff.

THE *Inquirer* of last week says of our Court meeting: "It was the most miserable failure we have ever known them to have during any Court." A little further on in the same article, it says, "the meeting was held in the Court House; the room was full." A "miserable failure" and a "room full" wont harmonize. Do it some more so.

THE "*water-melon* shadow from Schellsburg" will prove to be the "shadow of death" to the Radicals. Look out for the Democratic locomotive!

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—*Mr. Editor:*—As you request local items from different parts of the county, we comply with your request and hope this may find a place in your worthy paper. On Saturday, Sept. 5, the citizens of New Paris held their first sabbath school celebration, and it reflected great credit on all concerned. At an early hour the citizens and children convened at the church, which was beautifully decorated with wreaths and evergreens, and presented a pleasing sight. All seemed deeply interested. The school is composed of ninety scholars and there were in all present at the exhibition, over two hundred persons. The officers of the school arranged their respective classes in order, when they were addressed by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm and Rev. W. J. Statler, upon the utility of sabbath schools, after which they formed a procession, bearing banners and other devices, to a beautiful grove, where a large table groaned beneath the weight of the comforts of life, exhibiting the taste and skill of the ladies of New Paris and vicinity, in crowning the festal board with cakes, pies, fowls and other edibles and delicacies of the season. The people then surrounded the table, and after invoking the blessing of Almighty God, partook with a hearty good will until all were satisfied. Long live the ladies for their hospitality on the occasion.

RUFUS P. WRIGHT,
JACOB SNOOK,
ALBERT WRIGHT.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN COLERAIN TP.—On Saturday Sept 5th, the parents and scholars of our Sabbath school, met at the Trans Run M. E. Church, and after singing and prayer, were formed into line by their efficient superintendent, S. H. Hunt, and marched in procession to the beautiful sugar grove near the house of Loenard Shaffer. On reaching the grove our eyes beheld what we never shall forget, namely, baskets in profusion were filled with the choicest delicacies; a table was there to receive the bountiful provisions, and a large vessel filled with the delicious compound of lemons, sugar and water to slake the thirst of the multitude. After enjoying several excellent pieces of music discoursed by the singing class, we received the welcome plaudit, "Come all ye to the table and partake of the fruits of our labor," which we did with a will. When the feast of good things was over, the attention of all present, young and old, was directed to social games of enjoyment. All went "merry as a marriage bell," until the bright sun nearing the horizon gave warning of departing day, when the crowd dispersed highly pleased with the entertainment in which they had participated. RURAL.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—BURSTING OF A BOILER.—*Four men killed.*—We are called upon to chronicle one of the most terrible accidents that ever happened in this county. On Friday last, at Coaldale, as James L. Prince and son, the engineer, the fireman and another man were about to get on an engine to go to Saxton, the boiler burst and almost instantly killed four of the party. Several of the unfortunate beings were blown quite a distance. The son of Mr. Prince was seriously, though not fatally, injured.

DEATH OF JAMES L. PRINCE, ESQ.—We feel pained to record the sudden and violent death of this esteemed friend, by the terrible accident which occured at Coaldale, last Friday. Mr. Prince was a highly respected citizen of Saxton, where he had resided for a number of years. A true friend, a kind father and a devoted husband, the family circle from which he has been so suddenly torn, will keenly mourn his loss, and the community will realize that it has lost one of its most valuable citizens.

FELL IN A WELL.—On last Saturday night a horse belonging to Mr. David Gardner, of this place, fell into an unfinished well about twenty feet deep. Strange to say the horse was taken out without receiving any injury, except a few scratches about the head which he received in the descent. The lower part of the well had caved in, leaving ing a space of about twelve feet which enabled him to move about. The animal evidently had been playing "fell in the well," and got in so deep that it required a good many to "help him out."

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Sixth Annual Exhibition will take place, at Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d, 23d and 24th days of September, 1868. They have among the attractions, a full half-mile Track, in excellent condition, and offer a Premium of One Hundred Dollars for the best trotter—open to the world.

$2,500.—The heirs of the late Dr. William H. Watson, received two thousand five hundred dollars from the Hartford Life Insurance Company.

The deceased had been insured for that sum only one year. Thus, again, do we see the great advantages arising from life insurance.

The Rev. F Benedict, of this place, is the agent for this reliable company.

POCKET PICKED.—The keeper of one of the "side shows" which were in town last week, while under the stupefuying influence of an overdose of benzine, had his pocket picked of over two hundred dollars. It is generally supposed that the fellow who got the money and the show left the same day.

LARGE MORTGAGE FOR BEDFORD COUNTY.—We observe a mortgage, put upon record this week by the Connellsville and Pittsburg Railroad, to the City of Baltimore, to secure its bonds for the amount of four millions dollars. The stamps on the mortgage amount to $4,000.00. This looks like a railroad.

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, for the sale of Oil stock, on the 20th of October, 1868.

New kinds Tobacco, new brands Cigars, at the "Resort"—Big Injin.

CLOTHING.—In store and just received, new ready-made clothing and choice piece goods, at Berkstresser's. Now is the time to make your purchases for the fall.

A large stock of Queensware and Glassware just received and opened at the "Regulator's."

The "Regulator" Store is the place to buy notions, groceries, &c.

Sulphate of Lime, for preserving Cider, for sale at Heckerman & Son's drug store.

All leading Newspapers, Magazines, &c., for sale at the Inquirer Book store

The Pennsylvania State Fair will commence September 29th, and continue four days. Place, Harrisburg.

MARRIED.

KIPP—BELTZ—On the 6th inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. Lewis A. Kipp and Miss Anna M. Beltz, both of this county.

DIED.

RAUDEBAUGH—On the 9th inst., Wilson Raudebaugh, of this place, in the 23th year of his age. He departed with a full assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

SELLERS.—In Friend's Cove, September 8th, 1868, after a protracted illness, which he bore with christian patience, George Sellers, aged 78 years and 5 months.

OBITUARY.—It is with feelings of profound sorrow we are again called upon to notice the death of one who was well known not only to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, but throughout Pennsylvania, and to pay a small tribute to his memory. GEN. WM. R. SMITH died at Quincy, Ills., on the 22nd ult., "full of years and full of honours."—He was born at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., on the 31st day of August, 1787, and consequently was nearly eighty-one years of age. He was the grandson of William Smith, D D., the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and by whom Huntingdon was laid out. His Father, Wm. Moore Smith, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, had been appointed to settle some claims under Jay's celebrated treaty with England, and accordingly, in 1803, he accompanied him to that country where he remained about a year.—After his return he studied law in Philadelphia, and was there admitted to the bar. Here he also married, and in 1808, removed to the town of Huntingdon, where, by his talents, he soon distinguished himself in his profession, and during his long residence here was frequently called to fill places of trust and responsibility. He represented this county for many years in the State Legislature, both in the House of Representatives and Senate, and was one of the most efficient advocates of our then projected system of State improvements—canals and railways. Ever devoted to literature, his leisure hours were occupied by furnishing contributions which are to be found scattered in many of the publications of the day Following the bent of his inclination, he commenced in 1810, the publication of a literary magazine called the "Huntingdon Museum," which was edited by himself and his friend, the late Moses Canan, Esq. This was considered at that day quite an enterprise, as it was the first magazine published west of the Susquehanna river, which, however, was only continued for about a year, when it was suspended, owing to a want of sufficient encouragement.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and, if we mistake not, was the first Master of "Mount Moriah Lodge," established in this place.

In 1827, Gen. Smith removed with his family from this place to the adjoining county of Bedford, where he still continued to practice his profession. At the Presidential election in 1836, he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for the State, and in the following year was appointed by President Van Buren one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, on the upper Mississippi.

In the Fall of 1838, he removed with his family to Mineral Point, in the then Territory of Wisconsin Here his services were soon called into requisition as Adjutant General, in organizing the Militia, and the duties of this office he continued to discharge for several years. Elected as a member of the first convention to frame a constitution for a State Government, in 1846, he took a leading and active part in its debates; but this constitution failed in being ratified by the people, owing to some features in it considered objectionable. Subsequently another convention was called, and a Constitution framed which received the approbation of the people in 1848, in which most of the State officers were made elective by the people of the State. Under it Gen. Smith was elected to the office of Attorney General, the duties of which he discharged satisfactorily during his term of office. Whilst engaged at the seat of Government, he projected the formation of a State Historical Society, which is now in full success and may be considered firmly established. Already several thousand books, pamphlets and paintings have been collected, and as President of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Gen. Smith was devoted to its interests until the day of his death.

The Legislature of the State having also directed that a history of Wisconsin should be written ere the material now at hand should be lost, Gov. Farwell, in 1852, accordingly appointed General Smith to execute the task. How laboriously he applied himself to it, is evinced by the two volumes already published by the Legislature in 1854.

As age advanced upon him he gradually retired from the duties of his profession, and spent his time in his library, surrounded by his books, or enjoying the social conversation of his friends. His reading extended through every branch of literature, and being gifted with an extraordinarily retentive memory, and fine conversational powers, he gave a charm to the social circle, and afforded instruction and pleasure to both young and old. His mental faculties remained clear and unclouded to the last, and without disease he sank to rest merely from old age, surrounded by a part of his family and friends. He leaves a large number of children and grandchildren in this State, Illinois and Wisconsin.

His remains were taken to Mineral Point, Wis., and there interred by a large concourse of relatives and friends, and of the masonic order, of which he was during life an active and honoured member. W.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught,) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to persons. Any person, or persons, caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dog, game or anything whatever, pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, Sr., Daniel Swartzwelder, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V Redinger, George W. Shaffer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. Means and John Morris. sep18m3*

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—The Board of Directors of the Stump Island Oil Company passed the following resolutions the 7th day of July, A., D. 1868, viz:

Resolved, That an assessment of two cents on each share of the capital stock of the company be made for the purpose of paying the debts of the company; that the whole amount of said assessment shall be paid to the Treasurer of the company, on or before the 30th day of July, A. D., 1868. Notice of said assessment to be given to the Stockholders through the postoffice, or in any other way most convenient and certain.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the said company, will offer for sale at public auction at the court house, in Bedford, on the 20th day of Oct., A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., a sufficient number of shares of stock to pay the amount of assessments and necessary and incidental charges thereon of all stockholders who have for thirty days following the said 30th day of July, A. D., 1868, neglected to pay the amount of their assessments.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
sept18w3 Treasurer.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:

East Providence, Householder's S. H., Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Rainsburg, Brick Church, Sat. Oct. 10; Southampton, Sat. Oct. 17, Adam's S H.; Harrison, Buffalo Mills, Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry Bridgeport, Tuesday Oct. 20; Juniata, Buena Vista, Wednesday, Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburg, (Schellsburg), Thursday, Oct 22; St. Clair, Eight Square, Friday, Oct 23; Union, Moses,' Sat. Oct 24; Cumberland Valley, Centreville, Monday, Oct. 26; Bedford Bor. and Bedford twp., Bedford, Tuesday Oct. 27: Snake Spring, Hartley's, Wednesday, Oct. 28; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct 29; Monroe, Fletcher's, Friday and Saturday, Oct 30, 31; Hopewell, Dasher's, Monday, Nov. 2; Broad Top, Hopewell, Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, Stonerstown, Wednesday, Nov. 4; Middle Woodbury, and Woodbury Bor., (Woodbury), Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodbury, New Enterprise, Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Sat., Nov. 7.

SPECIAL examinations, at Bedford, Sat Nov. 14, and Sat. Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted, must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Sup't.

Bedford, Sept. 14,'68w4

New Advertisements.

ST. LOUIS and IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Seven per cent. first Mortgage Bonds. February and August Coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds, of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres't St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Mo. Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis & Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad (of Mo)
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTA, Pres't German Savings Institution.

Coupons payable in the city of New York. A limited number of the above named Bonds for sale at Eighty-five. Parties living out of the city can remit by draft or express, and the bonds will be returned by express free of charges. We invite the attention of capitalists and others to them, as, in our opinion, a very desirable investment, destined to rank as a first-class security. Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had on application to TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., No, 309 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Agents of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. Co.

Philadelphia references:—CAMBRIA IRON Co.; GAW, BACON & Co.; THOS. A. BIDDLE & Co.

AXES.

ALL STYLES AND SHAPES.

GET YOURS FOR NOTHING.

Any one who sends us an order for Five (5) Axes, at one dollar and a half each, with the cash, will receive one extra, for nothing.

We will put our Axe alongside of any other make and prove it the best finished and the largest steel, measuring two and a half inches.

We have made Axes for twenty-two years, and won't yield the palm in shape to any manufacturer, and yet confess that a "Sucker of Illinois," called COLBURN, beats us in his patent shape. The circular bit and continuous edge makes the same labor produce twice as much effect.

We call it

COLBURN'S PATENT

RED JACKET AXE.

Any one who sends us an order for Five Axes of this shape, at Two ($2) Dollars each, with the cash, will receive one extra for nothing.

All responsible Hardware Dealers sell the "LIPPINCOTT AXES." Buy from them. But if there should happen to be one so unfortunate as not to know us, send the money and we will be sure to please you.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole owners of Colburn's Patent Axe.

$1200 A YEAR TO AGENTS to sell the Star Shuttle Sewing Machines. *Full particulars free.* Extra inducements to experienced Agents. Call on or address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, O.; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS. $75 to $200 per month to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—Salesman to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, H. D. HAMILTON & CO., No. 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. $175 a month to sell the GENUINE ORoide HUNTING CASED WATCHES, best imitation gold watches made. Price $15. Great inducements to agents. Address OROIDE WATCH CO., Boston, Mass.

TO GOOD TRUSTY AGENTS.—We will guaranty $50 per week and expenses. For particulars, address G. W. JACKSON & CO., Baltimore, Md.

ALL wanting employment can have a good business by addressing DAVIS & BRO., 772 Sansom st., Phila.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE. Hundreds of articles for families at ONE DOLLAR each. New fall Circular now ready. Checks 10 cents each, describing article. Great inducements to Agents STOCKMAN & CO., 84 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS WILL enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, and give a florid complexion, restore the appetite and invigorate the system. Perfectly harmless tonic and palatable, and can be taken at all times. The IRON in these Bitters easily enters into the circulation, being in the form of a PYROPHOSPHATE, it is more readily absorbed into the system than any other form of Iron. Prepared and for sale by WM ELLIS, 12 So. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, and for sale by druggists generally.

DR. GEIGER'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC Is the only pleasant and permanent cure for ASTHMA as is being testified by many grateful patients.

REFERENCES:—Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank st., Phila.; Rev. R. W. Weiser, Manchester, Md. One bottle $2; three for $5 CHAS. A. GEIGER, M. D., Manchester, Carroll county, Md.

BLOOD. MANHOOD—Nothing so important. Send two stamps for sealed 72 pages on the whole subject. DR. WHITTIER, confidential physician, 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo, stands pre-eminently above all others in his speciality. No matter who failed, state your case. Patients treated by mail in every State.

PSYCHOMANCY, or soul charming. How either sex may fascinate and gain the affections of any one they choose, instantly; also secure prosperity in love or business. Every one can acquire this singular power. This queer, exciting book has been published by us ten years, the sale of which has been enormous, and is the only book of the kind in the English language. Sent by mail for 25 cts., or five for one dollar, together with a guide to the unmarried. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Book Publishers, Philadelphia.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH

BITTERS.

A mild and agreeable TONIC STIMULANT, STOMACHIC AND CARMINATIVE

BITTERS.

EXTRACTED entirely from Herbs and ROOTS. Highly beneficial in

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and Loss of Appetite; and an excellent CORRECTIVE for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c.

SOLD Everywhere.

Depot, No. 413 Market St., Philada.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

sep1168,'y1

New Advertisements.

IF A HUMBUG,

What a wonder
That the doors
Are open wide;
Ever since the
First of August
Thousands have
Pain Paint applied.
Those who lie,
Or call it humbug,
Are the doctors,
Not acquaint;
For they always
Have been jealous
When their patients
Use Pain Paint.
Pile up facts
As high as mountains,
Flash the truth
Before their eyes,
But the cry
Is always humbug,
Men of science
Full of lies.

People know that liniments composed of Cayenne pepper, turpentine, hartshorn, ether, &c., will produce inflammation and pain. To purchase such trash to stop Pain and Inflammation is ridiculous. Fire will not stop heat; a dumb brute shuns the heat, and knows enough to wade in a pond of water, when wounded, to reduce, cool, and cure Inflammation and Fever.

Pimps and gamblers try to look honest, but folks can read the face too plainly. Some try to persuade the ignorant that pills, physic, &c., cleanse the blood, purge the system, and do a hundred other things equally absurd. Everybody knows that it is false, and that no medicine can purify or increase a drop of blood. Food makes blood, bone, and muscle, and is the Staff of Life. Every dose of medicine swallowed is rejected, and hurried out of the system as quick as possible. It is an enemy; yea, a deadly foe. Constipation, ill health, and weakness, are the result of dosing, dosing, dosing the stomach.—The living system has enough to do without working herself to death in expelling and kicking out the pernicious nostrums poured down the throat. Food she welcomes when she needs it; yea, asks for it. Let pill makers and physic venders stop eating food, and see how long they can subsist on their blood-purifying, invigorating, health-giving medicines and cordials. What humbug is more transparent? A dog would feel so insulted if offered a dose, he would curl his tail downward in scorn, and run away in utter disgust. All physical pain arises from inflammation. Put out the fire and you stop pain absolutely. You can stop pain as easy as you can quench fire with water. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT subdues inflammation, heat, and fever one hundred times faster than ice. Thousands have had a practical test of its merits at the very moment of most extreme pain and they can testify that it has not failed in doing its work. It is simple; it is harmless, it has no stain; it gives no smart; it is for sale by Druggists everywhere; and it is tested free of cost at 170 CHATHAM SQUARE, N. Y., and 622 Arch Street, Philadelphia

My wife had an ulcer on her leg for thirteen years, caused by varicose veins, ulceration extending from her ankle to her knee, some places eating away to the bone. I have employed over twenty physicians at vast expense during this period. But all attempts at cure proved utterly abortive until I tried Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint, which the doctors told me was a humbug. But humbug or not, it has done the work completely in less than one month, removing the pain at the first application. I kept her leg wet with Pain Paint constantly until healed. I wish we had more humbugs as useful as Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint. I am well known in this city any person who wants to make further inquiry will call at 101 West Street, New York, at the Hanover House, of which I am the proprietor, and I think I can satisfy them as to the benefit derived by the use of Pain Paint.

May 12, 1868. PETER MINCK.

I am selling Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator, and it certainly gives satisfaction to my customers.

D. F. COLES, Druggist, Rahway, N. J.

I am selling more of Wolcott's Pain Paint, than any other Patent Medicine.

C. N. CRITTENTON,
Wholesale Druggist, No. 7 6th Ave., N. Y.

I sell more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than all the other patent medicines combined, and I keep a full supply of all that have any demand.

VALENTINE HAMMANN, Druggist,
No. 11, 7th Avenue, New York.

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

NEW ENGLAND PAWNBROKER'S JOINT STOCK OF UNREDEEMED GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Linen Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Cutlery, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

STOCK VALUED AT $200,000,

SALESROOM, 30 Hanover-st., Boston.

The most popular, reliable, prompt and business-like concern of the kind. The best of Boston references furnished on application. By patronizing this sale you have a chance to exchange your goods with a large variety to select from.

TERMS TO AGENTS.—We believe our Terms to Agents are superior to those offered by any other house. Take Particular Notice Of This: Our Agents are not required to pay one dollar for their presents, as in all other concerns.

Certificates giving a complete description of articles that will be sold for one dollar each, will be sold at the following rates: TEN FOR $1; THIRTY (with present) FOR $3; SIXTY (with present) $6; ONE HUNDRED (with present) $10. And same rate for larger clubs.

LOOK AT THIS CHANCE to get a Silk Dress, Sewing Machine, Gold Watch, or some other good articles of equal value, with but very little trouble and no expense to the Agents.

FOR A CLUB OF THIRTY, we will give the person sending it the choice of the following articles: Prints Dress Pattern, Worsted Breakfast Shawl, White Linen Tablecloth, Embossed Table Spread, Sat of steal-bladed Knives and Forks, Set of Silver-plated Forks, Elegant Engraved Silver-plated Gold-lined Goblet, Violin and Bow, Fancy Dress Pattern, Pair Ladies' Extra quality Cloth Boots, Elegant Beaded Silk Parasol, One-Hundred-Picture Morocco Photograph Album, Elegant Ivory-handled Spangled Silk Fan, One dozen large sized Linen Towels, Ladies' Morocco Shopping Bag, Alhambra Quilt, Fancy Balmoral Skirt, Ladies' solid Gold California Diamond Ring, Gent's Plain or Engraved Gold Ring, (16 carats fine,) Ladies' Solid Black Walnut Writing Desk, Ladies' Fancy Black Walnut Workbox, or a Cottage Clock.

For A Club Of Sixty, one of the following articles: Fancy Cashmere Dress Pattern, Three yards double width Water Proof Cloaking, Thibet shawl, Four yards Wool Frocking, Set of Lace Curtains, Ladies' double Wool Shawl, Silver-plated Card Basket, Splendid Engraved Silver-plated Ice Pitcher, Engraved Silver-plated Tea Pot, One-Hundred-Picture Turkey Morocco Photograph Album, Lancaster Quilt, Fancy plad Wool Shawl, Twenty-five yds. Sheeting, Alpaca Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver-plated six bottle Revolving Castor, Pair Gent's Calf Boots, Harris Cloth Pants and Vest Pattern, Splendid Balmoral Skirt, Set of Ivory-handle Knives with Silver-plated Forks. Pair of all Wool Blankets. Rosewood-frame Brass Alarm Clock, Splendid beaded and lined Silk Parasol, Ladies' splendid Morocco Traveling Bag, Thirty yards Print, or a Marseilles Quilt.

FOR A CLUB OF ONE HUNDRED, Splendid Engraved Silver-plated Tea Set, three prices (Sugar Bowl,) Tea Pot and Creamer,) Silver-plated Cake Basket, Fancy plaid Wool Long Shawl, Twenty-five yds. Hemp Carpeting, Splendid Violin and Bow, English Berage Shawl, Forty-five yards Sheeting, Splendid Alpaca Dress Pattern, Silver Hunting Case Watch, Splendid Family Bible with elegant Steel Engravings and Family Record and Photograph Page, Poplin Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver plated Ice Pitcher, Splendid Beaver Cloth Pattern, and Vest Pattern extra quality, Splendid Accordeon Music Box, One pair fine Damask Table Covers with One Dozen Dinner Napkins to match.

PRESENTS FOR LARGE CLUBS IN PROPORTION.

This is no Humbug Lottery Gift Enterprises or Sale of Cheap Jewelry, but a fair, square Sale of Unredeemed Goods. Our Goods are

New and not Second Handed.

And we guarantee more for the money invested than can be bought at any wholesale store in the country.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upwards. Make your letters short, and plain as possible.

Be sure and send money amounting to $5,00 or more by Registered Letters (which can be sent from any office), P. O. Money Order, or Express; for when sent in this way you run no risk of losing it whatever. Small amounts may be sent by mail, but be sure and put them in the office yourself.

We cannot be responsible for Money lost unless some precautions are taken to insure its safety.

Send your address in full, Town, County and State. All Certificates are good until redeemed.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 30 Hanover-St., Boston.
Send for Circulars jul31w4

GRANT AND COLFAX.

AGENTS WANTED for J. T. Headly's Life of Grant. Now ready, a Life of Colfax, with a Steel Portrait. Price, 25 c. Given with every copy of Grant. The National Hand-Book of Facts and Figures, just issued, is the Book for the Times. Sent for $1 50. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 650 Broadway New York jul31w4

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE,

WARRANTED to remove all desire for Tobacco. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. *It purifies the blood*, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. SMOKERS and CHEWERS for Sixty Years *Cured*. Price, Fifty Cents post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

New Advertisements.

WE ARE COMING,

AND WILL PRESENT TO ANY PERSON

Sending us a Club in our Great

One Dollar Sale of Dry & Fancy GOODS,

A WATCH, piece of SHEETING, SILK DRESS PATTERN, &c., &c.,

FREE OF COST.

Our inducements during the past few years have been large.

WE NOW DOUBLE OUR RATES OF PREMIUMS.

Our friends will readily notice our Presents for 30 and 60 Clubs are now more than equal in value to Clubs of 60 and 100 respectively of other firms.

PLEASE EXAMINE.

Any person ordering either of the Clubs mentioned below, can have their selections of premiums enumerated, corresponding with the size of the Club.

FREE OF ONE DOLLAR!

FOR A CLUB OF 30, ($3).—One of the following articles, viz: Delaine dress pattern; fancy colored bed spread; 100 view Turkey morocco album; 20 yards sheeting; striped cashmere delaine dress pattern; honey comb quilt; all wool square shawl; set solid gold bosom studs; all wool fancy cashmere pants and vest pattern; gent's hair guard chain, gold trimmings; silver plated chased butter dish; silver plated 5 bottle revolving castor, on feet; set superior steeled bladed knives and forks; worsted promenade shawl; ladies' long gold plated chain; ladies' double gold ring; gents' heavy chased solid gold ring; solid black walnut work box or writing desk; extra quality balmoral skirt; set jewelry sleeve buttons to match; violin and bow; gents' cardigan jacket, splendid ebony D flute, ivory trimmings; superior Turkey morocco shopping bag; ladies' high cut balmoral boots.

FOR A CLUB OF 60, ($6.)—One of the following articles, viz: Black or colored alpaca dress pattern; poplin dress pattern; one piece of bleached or brown sheeting; engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor; 3 1-2 yards superior cashmere for pants and vest pattern; extra heavy honey comb quilt; two fancy colored bed spreads; pair gent's calf boots; 4 yds. farmers' good wool frocking; fancy cashmere plaid dress pattern; best quality balmoral skirt; rosewood brass alarm clock; ladies' all wool cloak pattern; silver plated cake or card basket; fur muff or cape; ladies' fashionable wool double shawl; splendid clasped family Bible, 9x12, record page and engravings; 3 yds. double width water proof cloaking; set ivory handle knives, with silver plated forks; one set lace curtains.

FOR A CLUB OF 100, ($10)—One of the following articles, viz: 4 yds. double width cloaking or coating; 2 large, fine, bleached linen table covers, with one doz. large sized dinner napkins to match; twenty-five yards splendid hemp carpeting, good colors; extra quantity black or alpaca dress patterns; extra quality poplin dress patterns; one large piece superior quality extra width sheeting; pair gents' calf boots, best quality; silver hunting-cased patent lever watch; one dozen ivory-handled steel bladed knives and forks; silver plated engraved 6 bottle revolving castor, with cut glass bottles; splendid violin, box and bow, complete; single barrel shot-gun; Bacon's six-barrel revolver, pair superior white wool blankets; nice fur muff and cape; silver plated engraved ice pitcher, with salver; seven and one half yards all wool fancy cassimere, for suit; one dozen Rogers' best silver plated forks; common sense sewing and embroidering machine; two heavy honey comb quilts; splendid family Bible, record and photograph page.

For larger Clubs the value increases in the same

Dry-Goods, etc.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CASH PRODUCE STORE!

J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.
HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT
THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED
PRICES, WHICH HE WILL
SELL VERY CHEAP.
GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR
YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

If you want a cheap suit of clothes, call at J. M. Shoemaker's cheap Store, Bedford, Pa. jun12

DRESS GOODS.

When you are in search of good dress goods, and cheap at that, call at J. M. Shoemaker's Store. jun12

HATS.

If you want a cheap and nice hat, go to J. M. Shoemaker's and you will be sure to get it. jun12

MEN'S WEAR.

A very large assortment of men's wear just received at J. M. Shoemaker's store. jun12

MUSLINS.

A full line of bleached and unbleached muslins for sale at J. M. Shoemakers. jun12

HOOP SKIRTS.

A complete line of Ladies' late style Hoop Skirts, just received at J. M. Shoemaker's store. jun12

TOBACCO.

If you want good tobacco, go to J. M. Shoemaker's store. jun12

GROCERIES.

When you want nice and cheap groceries, call at Shoemaker's store. jun12

BED-TICKING.

If you want a No. 1 article of bed-ticking or hickory check, go to J. M. Shoemaker's store. jun12

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.

When you want good hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, collars, &c., call at Shoemaker's store. jun12

SALT.

90 bags ground alum salt, just received, at J. M. Shoemaker's. jun12

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR BARGAINS!
NOW IS THE TIME
AND

G. R. OSTER & CO'S large and Spacious New Store is the place to buy your goods. They have just received an unusually large and cheap Stock of choice and desirable

NEW GOODS,

purchased since the LATE DECLINE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising a choice variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk for Sacques and Dresses, Black Alpaca luster from low to sublime quality, Mohair all the new shades for walking suits, Melange for traveling suits, Beautiful Poplins, Armures, Delaines, French Organdy Lawn, Scotch Gingham, White Merino, White Alpaca, White Pique for Sacques and Dresses, Dotted Swiss, Striped and Plaid Nansook, Organdy, Victoria Lawn, Shirred Muslin, Dimity, India Twill, Brilliant, Elastig, Shirting and table linen. Napkins, Towels Marseilles, Allendale and Honey comb Quilts, Damask table covers, all the leading makes of muslin, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, White Rock, Whitney, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Ladies' Cloth, Cottonade, Ticking, Shirting Stripe, Clothing Hats, Boots and Shoes,

DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

Carpets, Oil-cloth and Window Shades, Wool filling and all wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian entry, and stair carpet, new listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town, Floor and Stair oil cloth, Gilt bordered window shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. Sugars and Syrups. In a word, everything you want. Call and see for yourselves. jun19'68.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Delaines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public tronage.

☞ Call and exam r goods.

may24,'67. G. YEAGER

SPRING GOODS.—A. B. CRAMER & CO. are now receiving the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT STOCK of GOODS, ever opened in Bedford.

GREAT BARGAINS on hand, in every department. TERMS—cash, or six months approved credit. May 18, '68.

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock. may31

Dry-Goods, &c.

REMOVED
to the
COLONNADE BUILDING!

MILLER & BOWSER,

At the Old Colonnade, - - Bedford, Pa,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,

(in order to reduce their stock, before making their spring purchases) in

Ready-Made Clothing,
Fancy Goods,
Notions,
Cotton Yarn,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Wooden ware,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Brooms,
Baskets,
&c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

CALICO, at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.

GINGHAM, at 12½, 15, 18, 20.

MUSLIN, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

☞ Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinetts and Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.

☞ Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

☞ Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

☞ Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup in the market. Prices low

☞ Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.

☞ We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

☞ Our motto is, *Short Profits.*

☞ TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.

apr3,'68

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Among the
DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS!

FISHER & BURNS

Have just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c., all of which will be sold below "low watermark," for cash or approved country produce.

Their Room is in the old Post-office Building, (formerly owned by C Loyer) 1 door west of the Bedford Hotel. jun26m6

Dentistry.

C. N. HICKOK, *DENTIST,*

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana Street, BEDFORD, Pa.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, performed with care, and WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted, per set, $8.00 and upward.

☞ As I am determined to do
A CASH BUSINESS
or none, I have reduced the prices of ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the various kinds, 20 PER CENT. and of GOLD FILLINGS 33 PER CENT. This reduction will be made only to strictly CASH PATIENTS, and all such will receive prompt attention.

feb7,'68tf

Physicians.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, '65—1y

Bankers.

JACOB REED. | J. J. SCHELL.
REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. jan17,'68

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES,

of all kinds, also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Corner Wood & Second Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Be careful to buy only the Genuine Scales.

Repaired promptly. mar27m6.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERERS,
No. 161 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

feb21m3 ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

The Regulator's Column.

THE REGULATOR

takes pleasure in informing his friends that he has taken The Old Store all to himself, and tends as formerly, keeping nothing but the best goods at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Remember always to call at No. 2 ANDERSON'S Row, where you will always find H. F. IRVINE prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Everybody in search of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, should call at Irvine's Regulator.

GLASSWARE.
Everybody in search of Glassware, should call at Irvine's Regulator.

QUEENSWARE.
Everybody in search of Queensware, should call at Irvine's Regulator.

SPICES.
Everybody in want of Spices of any kind, should not fail to call at Irvine's Regulator.

GROCERIES.
Everybody in search of Sugar, Tea or Coffee, should not fail to call at Irvine's Regulator.

TOBACCO.
Men loving good Tobacco, should call at Irvine's Regulator, as he keeps the best.

NOTIONS.
Everybody wanting good Neck-ties, Collars, &c., should call at once at Irvine's.

may1,'68

Clothing, etc.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

THE BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM

Has been removed to *SHUCK'S ROOM,* one door West of the Washington House.

The undersigned would beg leave to inform their friends and many customers that they have removed their store to the above named place, where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Bedford, consisting in part of

Over-Coats,
of every quality and price,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Cassimere Pants,
Cloth Pants,
Cassinet Pants,
Cassimere Vests,
Cloth Vests,
Cassinet Vests.

We have a lot of Army Clothing, Very Cheap:

Blouses,	$2 50
Overcoats,	6 00
Blue Pants,	3 50 @ 4 00
Currying Shirts,	1 50

Our NOTION department is full and complete.

CASSIMERE SHIRTS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
WOOLEN SHIRTS,
at all prices.

The largest stock of

PAPER COLLARS
in Bedford,

Cloth-lined, Linen finished, Lockwood, Enamelled, Cloth imitation, Glazed, of all sizes, for ladies and gents.

SUSPENDERS,
NECK-TIES,
BOWS, &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Paper Cuffs. Gloves, Hosiery, &c., of every description.

Our CASSIMERES and CLOTHS will be found suitable for old and young, rich and poor. TRIMMINGS of all qualities.

We would call the special attention of gentlemen to our line of HATS, which we boast on in price, quality and style. There is no style but what we have.

Calicos, Delaines, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and examine, as our terms are cash or produce.

nov8,'67 R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

Stationery, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!!
INQUIRER BOOK STORE,
(opposite Mengel House,)
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

The Proprietors take pleasure in offering to the public, almost every article belonging to the Book Business, and that too at City RETAIL PRICES.

Miscellaneous Books,
consisting of POETRY, by the leading Poets, all the late and standard NOVELS, by the best authors.

Bibles, Hymn Books, &c.
Large family Bibles, Lutheran and Methodist Hymns, and a selection of Religious Books.

School Books,
Being a complete series of the Books now used in our Common Schools.

Stationery,
of all kinds, and quality, from the smallest Note to the largest Cap.

Wall Paper,
the cheapest, best and largest stock ever brought to town.

Blank Books,
Day Books, Ledgers, Time Books and Pass Books.

Inks and Ink Stands,
various kinds, all convenient and dura

Pens and Pencils,
of twenty-five different varieties, good in kind and quality. Also, all the very latest and leading

Periodicals,
always on hand, at publisher's prices.

☞ Any article called for and not on hand, if desired, will be ordered promptly.

Give us a call, opposite the Mengel House, and one door South of the INQUIRER OFFICE.

mar27 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Attorneys at Law.

S. L. RUSSELL. J. H. LONGENECKER.
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House. apr5,'67tf

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.
SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office in the second story of J. W. Lingenfelter's New Building, adjoining the "Mengel House." aug21m6

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864,

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.
MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bloody Run, Pa. Office in Harris' New Building. mar13'68

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
in Photography, and is introducing the new Style of Picture called the
"CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH,"
which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the
NEW STYLES OF PICTURES AT VERY LOW PRICES, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES; also GILT, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT FRAMES and MOULDINGS, very cheap. Also Brackets for Ornamenting Parlors.

HIS FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

Photographs copied and Enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves, to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. T. R. GETTYS.

jun19m3

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impendiments to Marriages, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.
aug23,'67—1y

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865-

NAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF

HORATIO J. MEANS, Licensed Auctioneer, tenders his services to all persons having sales, or vendues. Give him a call. Residence, Black Valley, Monroe tp., six miles South of Bloody Run. nov8m3

LUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO., jun14,'67tf Bloody Run, Pa.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

Medical.

AYER'S
HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS,
Price $1.00.

aug21'68y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometime subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or traveling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 Per BOTTLE.

sep11'y1 B. F. HARRY, agent.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

Cash Capital of One MILLION Dollars,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Towanda, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St., Phil'a., Pa.
aug21'68.y1

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Wholesale Traveling Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

will visit their friends and the public generally, in Bedford county, once every two months. They sell their goods at city prices. Also, agents for Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Co.
aprill,1868y1

1868 PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES And LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

Call on or address

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 South Third Street,
aug21m2 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERY STABLES,
in rear of the "Mengel House,"
BEDFORD, PA.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish HORSES AND BUGGIES, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: CASH, unless by special agreement.
jan10'68tf MENGEL & BURNS.

Philadelphia Trade.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS,

No. 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF THE

CELEBRATED "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more elastic than all others—WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-bone CORSETS in Fifteen different grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's CELEBRATED FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, ten different Grades, from $1.10 to $5.50 They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. sept11,'68chm5

FIRST NATIONAL
WHITE LEAD.
This Paint is Manufactured of the
BEST AND PUREST MATERIAL.
WARRANTED Equal to any made, for durability and brilliancy.
GIVE IT A TRIAL AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 621 Market, and 612 Commerce Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our First National Lead, other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article. ☞ Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. ☜ The Genuine is put up in Extra Heavy Tin Paint Pots, with Patent metallic wire handles, and the name of T. Morris Perot & Co. on each label. dec6,'67y1

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. sep4'68.y1

J. G. GARDILL
WITH
STILZ & MELICK,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
No. 325 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

mar13y1

J. HENRY HUTTON,
WITH
A. A. SHUMWAY, & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
221 Market and 210 Church Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug30,'67.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM,
J. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,
126 MARKET STREET, PHILAD'A.,
Is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States.

mar6y1

MARY RICHARDSON S. S. CAMPBELL
J. J. RICHARDSON & CO,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
and Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
No 126 Market st., Bet. Front & Second,
dec6,'67y1. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM. | J. H. LEWARS. | J. S. GLEIM.
CUNNINGHAM, GLEIM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
No 408 Market Street, above Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.

dec6,'67y1

Sewing Machines.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
Button Hole Overseaming
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing-machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Salesrooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. COR. ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Instructions given on the Machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchasers.

AGENTS WANTED.
FRED'K PAXTON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
jan3,'68
S. J. McCAUSLIN, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS in Four years
PATRONIZE THE BEST.

Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the DOLLAR SALE business, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

in every instance, and also the BEST selection of GOODS ever offered at

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No other concern has any show wherever our Agents are selling. Our motto: "Prompt and Reliable." Male and female agents wanted in city and country.

THE LADIES

Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY and FANCY GOODS, DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVERPLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1854.) A Patent Pen Fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10; sent by mail. Free Presents to getter up, (Worth 50 Per Cent. More Than Those Sent By any Other Concern.) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for a circular.

N. B.—Our sale should NOT be classed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
65 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
jun12m6

R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES still continues the manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19,'65y1

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertisingin the columns of THE GAZETTE.

FILLIES, SHAFTS, Poles, Spokes, and Hubs, are sold by HARTLEY & METZGER at manufacturer's prices. apr3tf

Hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa.—This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67y1 W. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having take charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly propriety of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Address J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jun19tf Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION HOTEL
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
WOODBURY, PA.

The undersigned has refitted this house, and is prepared to accommodate his customers and the traveling public in a manner that will give satisfaction to all. HENRY FLUCK, Proprietor.
jan12m3*

Miscellaneous.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!
SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING. NON-FREEZIN
FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it the most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes, the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. It is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three-quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
From 10 to 15 ft	17 00	From 10 to 15 ft	18 00
From 15 to 20 ft	20 00	From 15 to 20 ft	22 00
From 20 to 25 ft	25 00	From 20 to 25 ft	25 00
From 25 to 30 ft	30 00	From 25 to 30 ft	30 00
From 30 to 35 ft 95c pr ft		From 30 to 35 ft	35 00
From 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		From 35 to 40 ft	40 00
From 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		From 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties.

Address
J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july17.3m Bedford, Pa.

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